

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

[Cicero's Hortensius] mutavit affectum meum et ad te ipsum, Domine, mutavit preces meas."

I would suggest the reading, "Vir gravis et philosophus M. Tullius." The uncial M was probably mistaken for the numeral III, which was then read adverbially as ter. As a matter of fact Dombart's reading is supported only by a correction of C. The MSS give philosophus tertullius, which preserves the second stage of the corruption.

TENNEY FRANK

NOTE TO ILIAD A 446

 $\mathring{\omega}_{S}$ εἰπὼν ἐν χερσὶ τίθα: This verse, at the center of the Chryseis episode, furnishes Cauer one of his chief arguments for rejecting the entire scene. Cauer Grundfragen der Homerkritik (2. Auflage), p. 492: "Fast alle Verse dieser Partie kommen ganz oder stückwise auch anderwärts vor, und zwar vielfach dort passender als hier; so z. B. das $\mathring{\omega}_{S}$ εἰπὼν ἐν χερσὶ τίθει (446), das, von der Rückgabe eines erwachsenen Mädchens gesagt, allzu sehr καταχρηστικῶς ist." This comment of Cauer's would be perfectly cogent, if the true rendering of the phrase were "put her in the arms of her father," a rendering given in the notes of most editors in America; cf. editions of Seymour and Sterrett. A young woman of the maturity of Chryseis would have been a heavy burden in the arms of her father, by pre-eminence $\mathring{\delta}$ γέρων.

No such a meaning need be assumed, cf. Φ 596:

ἦ ἡα καὶ ἴππον ἄγων μεχαθύμου Νέστορος υἱὸς ἐν χείρεσσι τίθει Μενελάου ·

This horse was the prize in the race which Menelaus failed to win, because he was fouled by Antilochus; Menelaus claimed the prize and Antilochus yielded to him, so here this phrase means simply to deliver, to surrender, with no thought of the part played by the hands in the action. In English we use the phrases "hand over," "take in hand," with no reference to the physical organ. The proper rendering in A 446 is, "He restored her to her father;" hence to reject the verse because of the inappropriateness of an old man receiving in his arms a full-grown woman "ein erwachsenes Mädchen" is to miss the meaning of the passage.

JOHN A. SCOTT

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

THE ARCHAIC BOEOTIAN INSCRIPTION AGAIN

Concerning the Archaic Boeotian Inscription, above, pp. 76 ff., Professor Wilamowitz writes: "Sehr erfreut durch die vorzügliche Abbildung und sichere Bedeutung der schönen Inschrift von Ptoion möchte ich